

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6460 of July 21, 1992

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Adherence to the principles of independent entrepreneurship and free enterprise has long formed the bedrock of America's economic strength. By guaranteeing the freedom of individuals to engage in private industry and commerce and by permitting them to reap the fruits of their labor, the United States has provided a model of growth and progress for the world. The creative energy and genius of the American people, unfettered by excessive government intervention in the marketplace, have enabled our Nation to achieve unparalleled levels of productivity and strength.

At a time when dramatic changes in the global marketplace are presenting new challenges and opportunities for American business and industry, our Nation's continued economic progress calls for the full participation and support of all citizens, regardless of gender, race, or ethnic background. During this 10th annual observance of Minority Enterprise Development Week, we recognize that our Nation's minority business community, which includes more than 1 million minority entrepreneurs, must be part of the United States strategy to remain a leader in the increasingly competitive world economy.

Minority Americans have long recognized that freedom and equality also require economic opportunity and independence. By making the most of every opportunity and by achieving economic advancement through determination and hard work, minority business men and women have set wonderful examples for others. Such a drive to succeed offers inspiration as we strengthen our Nation's commitment to producing high quality products and services that are competitive in the global marketplace. A similar commitment to excellence underlies America 2000, our national campaign to promote learning and achievement and to ensure that every American has the knowledge and skills that are necessary to lead a full, productive life in an increasingly technological workplace.

The spirit that we celebrate during Minority Enterprise Development Week is the spirit that will lead the United States to even greater heights of prosperity and progress in the next century. It is the spirit of individuals who avail themselves of every opportunity to fulfill the American dream and who help to extend opportunities to others, thereby enriching themselves, their communities, and our country.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of Septem-

ber 27 through October 3, 1992, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities in celebration of the achievements of minority business men and women and in recognition of the successful public-private partnerships that are leading to greater educational and economic opportunities for all Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventeenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Proclamation 6461 of July 24, 1992

Buffalo Soldiers Day, 1992

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On July 28, 1866, recognizing the contributions of the more than 180,000 black Americans who fought to preserve the Union during the Civil War, the United States Congress established six regular Army regiments of black enlisted soldiers. Of those six units, the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments eventually became two of the most highly decorated units in American military history. Despite suffering the discrimination and the injustice that plagued all black Americans during the days of segregation, the members of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments served with pride and distinction. On this occasion, we celebrate their outstanding legacy of service.

Organized at Greenville, Louisiana, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, respectively, the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments played key roles in the development of the western United States. In addition to protecting settlers as they crossed the frontier via wagon trains and railroads, these skilled horsemen and soldiers assisted in the construction of roads and forts and in the pursuit of cattle thieves and other outlaws. During a battle in 1867 near Fort Hays, Kansas, Cheyenne warriors remarked that the black American soldiers fought as fiercely and with as much strength as buffaloes. Hence, members of the 9th and 10th Cavalries proudly adopted the name "Buffalo Soldiers" as a badge of honor.

While the Buffalo Soldiers blazed many significant trails in the history of the American frontier, their achievements were not limited to the western United States. Members of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments also served in Virginia, Vermont, and New York, and answered the call to duty in places as far-flung as Cuba, Mexico, and the Philippines. They served alongside Theodore Roosevelt and his legendary Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, and they continued to prove their courage and mettle through two world wars and the conflict in Korea. By the time of their integration in 1952, the Buffalo Soldiers had earned well over a dozen Congressional Medals of Honor, as well as numerous campaign and unit citations. From their ranks emerged several famed military leaders, including General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., Colonel Charles